where M is independent of n and z.

There can be developed extensions of the above results to approximation on an arbitrary analytic Jordan curve or on more general point sets bounded by analytic Jordan curves, by rational functions with poles in prescribed points or uniformly distributed on given curves. The present results are intended primarily as illustrations of this general theory.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY AND
    FORT RILEY, KANSAS

NOTE ON THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE
CYCLOTOMIC POLYNOMIAL

P. T. BATEMAN

Erdös[1] has proved that if A_n denotes the largest coefficient (in absolute value) of the nth cyclotomic polynomial, then for infinitely many n

$$A_n > \exp\left\{c_1(\log n)^{4/3}\right\}.$$

He also conjectured that a much stronger statement may be true, namely that[2]

(A) $$A_n > \exp\left\{n^{(c_{13}/\log\log n)}\right\}$$

holds for some c_{13} and infinitely many n, but pointed out that this would be a best result, since

(B) $$A_n < \exp\left\{n^{(c_{14}/\log\log n)}\right\}$$

for some c_{14} and all n. Erdös suppressed the proof of (B), because his proof was complicated. It is the purpose of this note to give the following short proof of (B).

The cyclotomic polynomial $F_n(x) = \prod_{d|n}(1-x^d)^{\mu(n/d)}$ is majorized by the power series

$$\prod_{d|n}(1 + x^d + x^{2d} + \cdots).$$

[1] Paul Erdös, *On the coefficients of the cyclotomic polynomial*, Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. vol. 52 (1946) pp. 179–184.

[2] Formulas (A) and (B) were printed incorrectly in Erdös' paper (on the bottom of p. 182).